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The report of the  
**NORTH  
CAROLINA  
COMMISSION  
OF INDIAN  
AFFAIRS**



**1978 & 1979**





North Carolina  
Department of Administration

P.O. Box 27228 Raleigh 27611 (919) 733-5998

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor  
Joseph W. Grimsley, Secretary

N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs  
A. Bruce Jones, Executive Director

The Honorable James B. Hunt, Jr.  
Governor of North Carolina  
Capitol Building  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Dear Governor Hunt:

I am delighted to present you with this report which explains the activities of the Commission of Indian Affairs for the years 1978 and 1979.

Encompassing the seven major tribes and organizations of Native American Indians in our state, this report gives a summary of the efforts and accomplishments of our central agency and field offices.

As we witness the benefits these achievements have brought to the Indians of North Carolina we realize the need to advance our endeavors even further.

We would like to express our thanks to you for the commitment you have demonstrated these past two years. With your sustained support we can transform present aspirations into future realities.

Sincerely,



A. Bruce Jones  
Executive Director

ABJ/bjs  
ENC: (1)





## BACKGROUND

According to the 1970 census, North Carolina Native Americans are the largest group in any state east of the Mississippi and fifth largest in the nation. However, they still total less than 1 percent of North Carolina's total population. Their economic status is low: 40 percent of the state's Indians earn poverty-level incomes. Only 19 percent of the adult Indians are high school graduates.

In 1970, concerned citizens from the tribes and major groups of North Carolina Indians convinced the political leadership of the state to establish a Commission of Indian Affairs. In 1971, enabling legislation was passed, and the Commission began operation in early 1972 on a six-month authorization of \$12,000. Since then, state support has grown extensively, as have Commission capabilities, activities and responsibilities.

## ORGANIZATION

The Commission currently operates under an administrative structure which was enacted by the 1977 General Assembly. The Secretary of Administration supervises the routine management of Commission staff while joining other state officials and Indian representatives as board members of the Commission. The Indian representatives form a majority of the board.



Opening Ceremony at 1978 Annual Unity Conference

## COMMISSION MEMBERS

### State Officials

Lt. Governor James C. Green  
State of North Carolina

Speaker Carl J. Stewart, Jr.  
North Carolina House of  
Representatives

Secretary Joseph W. Grimsley  
Department of Administration

Secretary Dr. Sarah Morrow  
Department of Human  
Resources

Secretary Howard N. Lee  
Department of Natural  
Resources and Community  
Development

Commissioner John C.  
Brooks  
Department of Labor

J.B. Archer, Director  
North Carolina Employment  
Security Commission

### Indian Representatives

Coharie Intra-Tribal  
Council Inc.  
Cliff Marty Simmons  
Lawrence Emanuel

Cumberland County  
Association for Indian  
People Inc.  
James E. Bledsole,  
Secretary  
Eddie Maynor

Guilford Native American  
Association Inc.  
Patricia Cavan  
Lonnie Revels,  
Vice-Chairperson

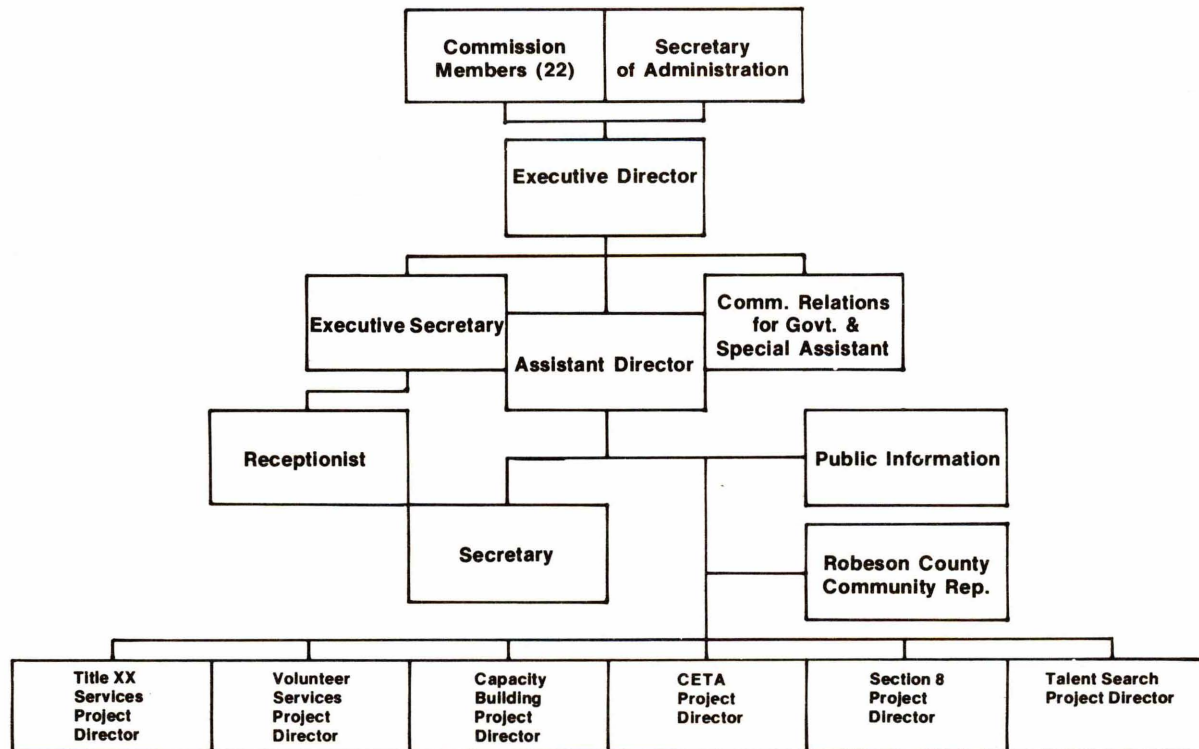
Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe  
Inc.  
Chief W. R. Richardson  
Ralph Evans

Lumbee Regional  
Development Association  
Inc.  
John W. Oxendine  
Ertle Knox Chavis  
Alton Hunt

Metrolina Native American  
Association Inc.  
Lee Roy Epps  
Jim Lowry, Chairperson

Waccamaw-Siouan  
Development Association  
Inc.  
Perlie Jacobs  
Roscoe Jacobs

# NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





# ACTIVITIES

The Commission holds official quarterly meetings. Board meetings usually include a review of program operations, discussion of future action and formulation of policy.

The Commission delegates power to the Executive Director who executes the will of the board consistent with the authoritative guidance of the Secretary of Administration regarding regulations, law and government policy.

Most of the work of the Commission is performed by staff members. The Executive Director employs a staff of over 80 people who are located centrally in Raleigh and regionally in nine field offices. Most of the staff are involved in programs and projects supported largely by federal grants. State funds provide for a core of personnel to supervise general and fiscal operations, planning and reporting.

Sources of funding for Commission activities in fiscal years 1978 and 1979 were as follows:

FUNDING				
Project	Fiscal Year 1978		Fiscal Year 1979	
	Source	Level	Source	Level
CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act)	Dept. of Labor	\$749,018	Dept. of Labor	\$746,906
TALENT SEARCH	HEW	53,000	HEW	65,751
COMMUNITY SERVICES (Title XX)	Dept. of Human Resources	262,100	Dept. of Human Resources	177,063
VISTA	ACTION	22,000	ACTION	11,640
LITERACY	Dept. of Labor	90,000	Dept. of Labor	143,000
HOUSING ASSISTANCE (Section 8)	HUD	457,284	HUD	628,644
CAPACITY BUILDING	HEW	139,000	HEW	120,000



Commission Board Members at Quarterly Meeting

One of the goals of the Commission is to assist local organizations and communities in becoming self-sufficient, productive and effective. Commission policy has encouraged subgranting as a means of community development. That policy carried over into staff planning which resulted in federal grants to five groups for community organization.

The Commission also decided to subgrant an employment program to the Cumberland County Association of Indian People, the Guilford Native American Association and the Metrolina Native American Association as a means of strengthening the locally based community organizations.

Since the 1970 census was taken, public school enrollment of Indian youth has increased over 10 percent. More Indians attend post-secondary schools than ever before. Indians are finding better jobs, consequently raising the level of prosperity in their communities. Non-Indians are allowing more Indians to exercise their skills in the economic mainstream. Still there are many challenges, individually and collectively, that will require Commission work in specific areas of social and economic development.

Perhaps the most visible activities of the Commission were the 1978 and 1979 Unity Conferences. Attendance doubled from 1977 and included representatives of native groups from across the nation.

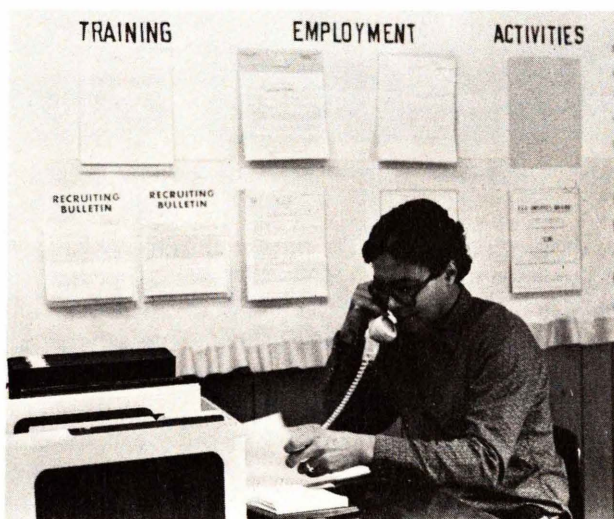
Other accomplishments of the Commission can best be described by reporting on the individual projects carried out by Commission staff.

# PROJECT REPORTS

## CETA

CETA funds (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) account for almost half the Commission budget. These funds are used for public service jobs, short-term work experiences, classroom training, job counseling and support services.

Funding decreased by 20 percent in fiscal year 1977 but rose by 14 percent in fiscal years 1978 and 1979.



CETA Staff Member Assists with Skills Training and Job Development

At the beginning of CETA's fiscal year 1979 (Oct. 1, 1979) the Commission established two subgrantees: Guilford Native American Association received \$102,422 and Metrolina Native American Association was awarded \$89,539. At this point, the Cumberland County Association for Indian People, which had been a subgrantee of the Commission for fiscal year 1978, became a Native American grantee (prime sponsor) in its own right.

During fiscal year 1979, the Summer Youth Project served a total of 114 youth. This included 30 from the two subgrantees and 84 who were enrolled in the Commission's components. Those youth who had finished school were able to participate in skill training under CETA for the fall quarter thus making the transition from high school to vocational school.



<b>Comparison of Project Activities</b>	<b>1976</b>	<b>1977</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1979</b>
Total clients served	402	381	434	441
Cost per client	\$ 2,048	\$ 2,100	\$ 1,770	\$ 1,374
Placements — school, OJT, military	45	56	175	114
Legal services	0	34	62	59

## Talent Search

Talent Search is a federal program designed to provide support for youth, ages 14 to 27, in realizing their educational potential. Staff members counsel students in course selection, careers, financial aid and possibilities for post-secondary education. Strenuous efforts go into counseling dropouts and potential dropouts.

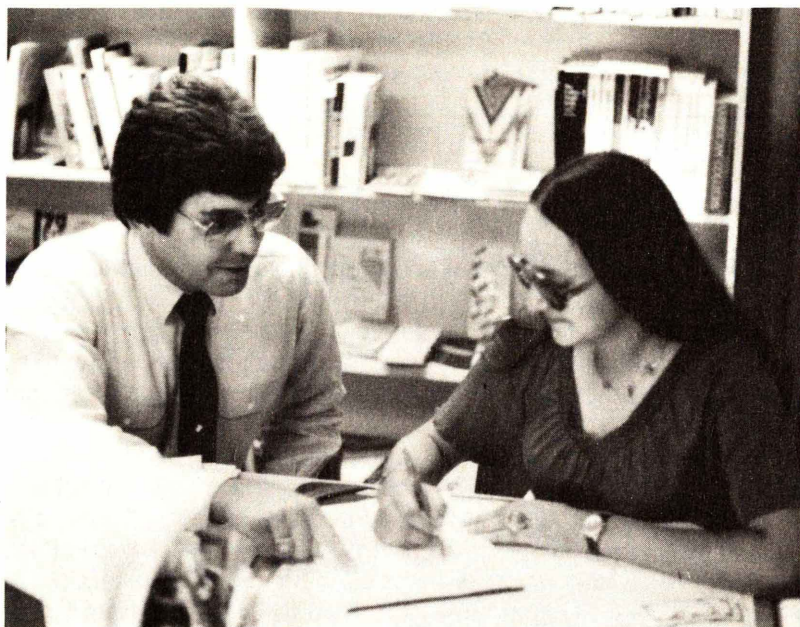
Personal contact with high school students in 10 counties is made by staff counselors. For those students who are interested, campus visits are arranged to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Pembroke State University, the University of North Carolina at Wilmington, North Carolina State University in Raleigh, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, East Carolina University in Greenville and Duke University in Durham.

Through efforts of the Talent Search Program, two students participated in a summer engineering program for minority high school students in May 1978. Separate programs for sophomores, juniors and seniors were designed to build knowledge of both the academic and professional aspects of engineering as a career. A program was also offered to increase the number of women who choose to enter the engineering field with attention focused on the flexibility of such a career for women.

In May 1979, Talent Search arranged and provided transportation for students to attend a Health Careers Fair at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The fair afforded the students an excellent opportunity to learn about specific careers, the type of work involved and the training or education required to enter these fields.

Students also attended the Sixth Annual North Carolina Youth Seminar on Law, Leadership and Government in June 1979. The program covered such topics as working with the media, public speaking, state/local government, the legislature and leadership styles.

The Commission sponsored the Second Annual Career Symposium in March 1978 at the Civic Center in Raleigh. Some 181 students and 45 post-secondary representatives listened to over 20 speakers and participated in discussion.



Talent Search Counselors Plan Recruitment Strategies

The staff has spent considerable effort improving relationships within the local communities. In meetings with superintendents, staff members have discussed project objectives and have also helped organize local Indian youth councils.

The following data indicates annual improvements, despite the fact that funding has been erratic and supports only three counselors.

	<b>1976</b>	<b>1977</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1979</b>
Dropouts prevented	10	12	36	55
Clients served	134	361	432	584

Talent Search has shown considerable increase in effectiveness, particularly in changing dropout attitudes and in reaching more students in counseling sessions.

## Community Services (Title XX)

This project was begun in 1975 to provide or make more accessible the following services to the Coharie, Cumberland, Haliwa-Saponi and Waccamaw-Siouan people:

- Day care
- Meals for the elderly
- Transportation
- Chore services
- Educational support to furnish decent clothing and schooling supplies

The 1976 annual report noted that educational support and chore services were the major components of the project during the first year of operation. The remaining three components were hampered by lack of resources and facilities.

In 1977 four day care centers were established in newly constructed community buildings.



Children Enjoy Daily Social and Educational Activities at Day Care Facility

During the fiscal year of 1978, day care took on major importance in terms of funds, staff time and community involvement. Total project funding increased approximately 20 percent, authorizing each center to provide day care for 10 children. The staff obtained additional money from the Department of Agriculture for supplementing day care food costs and from the Department of Human Resources, substantially raising day care allocation.



The demand for more services is increasing as more Indian mothers find it important to work for various reasons. Family roles are shifting and day care provides a useful means of helping Indian households adjust to emerging opportunities and necessities.

The meals component of the project had a successful year with a nutritional as well as a social impact. Hot, balanced mid-day meals are served at community centers. For those who live alone, the meals provide an opportunity to mingle with other people. Transportation is available to the centers, and meals are carried to those participants who cannot leave their homes.

A vital service offered by the Title XX Program is the transporting of the elderly, handicapped and disabled to medical, educational and recreational facilities, as well as to human resource agencies.

In order to continue living in their homes, some elderly require help with incidental housekeeping tasks. The chore services program responds to this need.

The overall limits of the project funding, coupled with the persistent need and demand for day care, brought educational support to an end. State and other sources of aid for basic clothing and supplies have increased, and as clients have greater access to those sources, Title XX resources are utilized more productively in other areas.



Community Organization Staff at Economic Development Workshop

The following table summarizes the years' achievements:

<b>Component</b>	<b>1976</b>	<b>1977</b>	<b>1978</b>	<b>1979</b>
Day care (children enrolled)	—	31	62	68
Meals (clients per day)	20	25	25	25
Chore services (clients)	29	31	37	47
Educational support (clients)	26	78	96	—

# VISTA

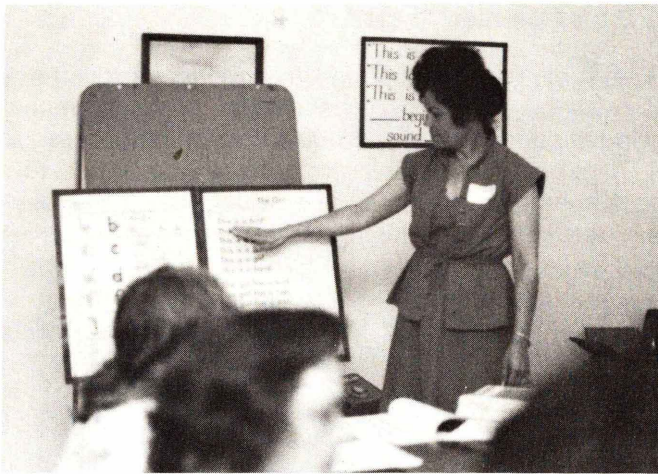
VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America) provides a small grant to organize community-based volunteers who receive very small living stipends. Despite the low level of resources involved, the VISTA project has been important in a number of ways. One significant benefit has been to offer elders living in Indian communities more diversity and challenge in their daily activities.



VISTA Volunteers with Senior Citizen at Nutrition Site

The VISTA project was initiated during the first quarter of 1977 in 10 counties. Volunteers are locally recruited and trained by federal and Commission personnel. Activities during this period included craft classes, dancing, birthday parties, fishing and sightseeing. While participating, several older people saw the ocean and the Qualla Boundary (in the mountains) for the first time.

More than 400 elders meet periodically in legal education classes to discuss crucial issues such as taxes, Social Security, welfare, consumer protection and housing. The coordinator of the legal education effort developed a handbook that the Commission has adapted for use in other projects. VISTA, unique in its primary emphasis on the volunteer concept, has been a viable project in an area of evident need.



Training Session for Literacy Tutors

## Literacy

Literacy education is a long-term solution aimed at enabling adults to acquire the attitudes, information and communication skills they need to solve problems such as malnutrition, inadequate housing, transportation, unemployment and education itself.

The Literacy Program of the N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs is currently operating in Harnett, Sampson, Robeson, Richmond, Columbus, Bladen, Halifax and Warren counties. The purpose of the Literacy Program is to provide tutoring and counseling services on a one-to-one basis to Indian clients.

The Literacy Project strives to motivate Indians from the aforementioned counties to acquire for themselves the basic functional skills of reading and writing. Once these skills have been developed, the project staff provides counseling and motivational training to encourage these individuals to continue their educational endeavors.

### 1979

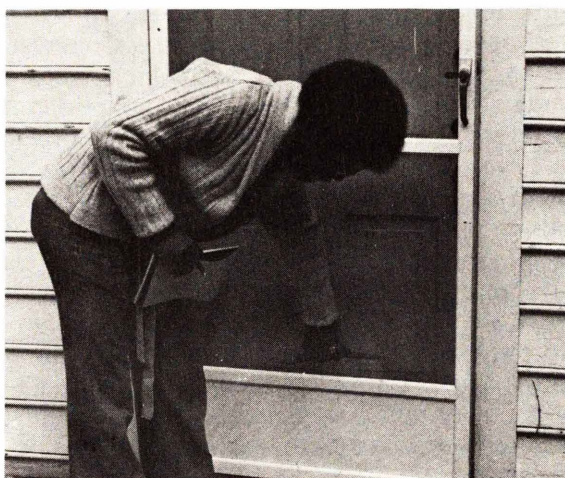
Clients contacted .....	2,424
Clients recruited .....	285
Clients tutored .....	214
Active students .....	89
Clients referred .....	182
(to other agencies)	



## Section 8 — Housing Assistance Program

This program is funded annually by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development on a five-year contract basis. The primary objective of the program is to assist low-income families in acquiring standard rental housing on the open market. Monthly supplements are paid to owners for rent amounts exceeding 25 percent of the family's income. Thus, limited income that previously had to be spent for rent can be used for other items such as clothing, utility expenses and other necessities.

Eligibility is based on family income, and all information is verified before a contract is executed on behalf of the family. Families select their own rental units, which enables them to choose dwellings that better serve their personal needs (i.e., more convenient to their schools, doctors, churches, etc.). Commission staff inspect the dwellings to ensure they meet program standards. All dwellings must be safe and sanitary and provide adequate space for the size of the family household. The types of housing most families choose are single family dwellings, apartments and mobile homes.



Section 8 Inspector Assures Minimum Housing Standards

Contracts are for a one-year period, and owners are required to maintain the units in accordance with program standards throughout the contract term. Contracts are renewable on a year-by-year basis. Commission staff meet with families annually to

redetermine eligibility and reinspect the dwellings for compliance with required housing standards. If both family and owner are satisfied with present housing arrangements, the Commission renews the contract for another year. If either wants to discontinue the contract or the owner is not properly maintaining the unit, the family selects another dwelling.

Original funding in 1976 provided for service to 255 families and covered Bladen, Hoke, Sampson and Warren counties. In 1977, the program was expanded to include 100 units for Person County. The success of the program is evident with a 37.5 percent increase in the initial funding level of \$457,284 to \$628,644 for fiscal years 1978 and 1979. Additionally, the number of families on waiting lists in each county emphasizes the need for this service. Future plans include further expansion of the program.

Some 297 families were served during 1978 and 408 families, in 1979.

## Capacity Building

The Capacity Building Project began operation in May 1978 as one of eight Research and Demonstration (R & D) projects in the nation funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Of these eight R & D projects, the Commission's Capacity Building Project is one of two which work with non-reserved, state-recognized Indian tribes/organizations.

The primary purpose of the Capacity Building Project is to assess and develop the capacity levels of the personnel at the seven Indian organizations in the basic components of human service program development, i.e., planning, needs assessment, management, monitoring, public relations and evaluation.

During 1978, the project conducted three major activities:

(1) Visits were made to each of the seven Indian organizations so that project staff members could familiarize themselves with each organization's structure, programs and staff. Staff also attended community and board meetings to acquaint members of the Indian communities with the purpose of the Capacity Building Project.

(2) Project staff conducted an assessment of the availability of social services to the Indian population of 10 counties. Assessment results indicated that the majority of the Indian people of North Carolina are either unfamiliar with available social services in their areas or do not take advantage of these services due to experienced and/or reported discrimination or lack of transportation to service delivery centers.

(3) A project-sponsored workshop entitled "Federal Programs Overview" was held Oct. 19-20, 1978. This workshop provided its 45 participants with a basic working knowledge of Title XX legislation, services, its structure and administration, as well as an exposure to a variety of other federal programs.

In addition to these activities, project staff aided staff members of the seven Indian organizations in the investigation of available human services in their areas. Information gathered from this inquiry was then disseminated to community members via local meetings. Project staff also assisted Indian organizations in intervention activities with local social services on behalf of Indian clients.

Activities such as those described have been expanded and continued by the Capacity Building staff in fiscal year 1979. A major workshop, entitled "Resource Mobilization," was held in March 1979 with follow-up sessions for two of the Indian organizations. The purpose was to provide an understanding of human service programs of non-Indian agencies—how they are planned and operated, and in what ways Indian groups can influence those agencies in becoming more responsive to Indian needs.

In June 1979, Indian organization staff attended an assertiveness training workshop. One-day mini-sessions were conducted in the following areas: food stamp regulations, Social Security disability, and alcoholism and drug abuse. The following month, the Capacity Building staff ran a workshop for the N.C. Consortium on Indian Education. Topics included access to community resources, public relations and program budgeting.

Throughout the year the Commission was able to sponsor local people from the Indian organizations to attend several state conferences on aging, the food stamp program and a women's leadership institute.

Realizing the ever-present need for funding in order to expand human service programs in Indian communities, the Capacity Building Project began its own publication of a bulletin which lists available grant monies. "Opportunities" is distributed to board members of all N.C. Indian organizations and to Commission members.



## **NORTH CAROLINA INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS**

### **COHARIE INTRA-TRIBAL COUNCIL INC.**

Coharie Intra-Tribal Council Inc. was organized in May of 1975 to represent the Coharie Indians of Sampson and Harnett counties. This organization represents three distinct communities in Sampson County, namely, Shiloh, Holly Grove and New Beth-el, and one group residing south of Dunn in Harnett County. Written records of Coharie activities go back as far as 1910, and in 1944 the East Carolina Indian School was established. This school was responsible for the elementary and secondary education of the Coharie children and Indian children from surrounding counties. The school operated until 1966.

The Coharie Intra-Tribal Council consists of seven members, three from each county and a rotating chairman, elected each year by popular vote at the Coharie festival. The council was recently funded by the Office of Native American Programs for an administrative and resource mobilization program. It has operated a Summer Youth Program and has been active in the Indian Education Program.

Coharie Intra-Tribal Council Inc.  
Route 3, Box 356B  
Clinton, N.C. 28328  
Telephone: (919) 564-6901

Chairperson  
Romie Simmons

Executive Director  
Greg Jacobs

### **CUMBERLAND COUNTY ASSOCIATION FOR INDIAN PEOPLE INC.**

This association got its start in 1965 when a group of concerned people began discussing their common needs. The organization's first project was to purchase land and construct a community center in the middle of the Indian community. This center was to provide a meeting place and a recreational facility. The center was completed in 1973 and is now the official Cumberland County Indian Center.

The association was officially chartered in 1973 and was funded by the Office of Native American Programs in 1976 for an administrative and resource mobilization program. A staff of three was employed, and a needs assessment conducted. Programs operate to meet the needs of its members.

The board consists of 12 members elected by the membership at the annual meeting.

Cumberland County Association for Indian People Inc.  
Route 2, Box 2B, Downing Road  
Fayetteville, N.C. 28301  
Telephone: (919) 483-8442

Chief  
James P. Jacobs

Executive Director  
James A. Hardin

## GUILFORD NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION INC.

Guilford Native American Association Inc. was established in September of 1975 to serve as an advocate for the 3,000 Indian people living in Greensboro, High Point and Guilford County. It is governed by a board of directors of 11 members who are elected at the annual meeting. The association has been active in its mission and was recently funded by the Office of Native American Programs to develop an Indian center in Greensboro. It also has a youth program and a Community Services Project and has an office in High Point to serve the people in that area.

Guilford Native American Association Inc.  
P.O. Box 5623  
400-406 Prescott St.  
Greensboro, N.C. 27401  
Telephone: (919) 273-8686/8687

Chairperson  
Patricia Cavan

Executive Director  
Ruth Revels

## HALIWA-SAPONI INDIAN TRIBE INC.

The Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe Inc. was organized in 1954 to help meet the educational needs of the Indian children. The tribe's first task was to build an Indian school, which opened in 1956. This school facility was also used for a church until a church was completed a couple of years later. This school operated for 12 years, until closed in 1968, but is still used for some community functions.

The Haliwa-Saponi Indians reside in Warren and Halifax counties and number approximately 3,000 people. The affairs of the tribe are handled by a 15-member council whose members are elected by tribal members. The chief is the chairman of the council.

The tribe was recently funded by the Office of Native American Programs for an administrative and resource mobilization program and has also been awarded a planning grant to develop a rural health program. The tribe also had funds from the Lutheran Church and the North Carolina Council on the Arts for craft programs. A new Indian center has been constructed in Halifax County within the past few years.

Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe Inc.

P.O. Box 99

Hollister, N.C. 27844

Telephone: (919) 586-4017

Chief  
W. R. Richardson

Executive Director  
Harvey Green

### LUMBEE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION INC.

The Lumbee Regional Development Association Inc. (LRDA), chartered in 1968, was developed to analyze and develop solutions for the economic, educational, health and general welfare problems of the Lumbee Indians. The Lumbees are the largest group of Native Americans east of the Mississippi and number approximately 40,000 people. While most of the people reside in Robeson County, there are significant numbers of Lumbees in other areas of the state.

LRDA is controlled by a 17-member board and has operated many programs for the benefit of its constituents. It has developed a significant amount of material dealing with Indian heritage and culture which is being used in the curriculum in many schools.

Another landmark in the area is the initiation of the outdoor drama, "Strike At the Wind," which portrays the early life and struggles of the Lumbee Indians.

Lumbee Regional Development Association Inc.

P.O. Box 68

Pembroke, N.C. 28372

Telephone: (919) 521-8602

Chairperson  
Rev. James Woods

Executive Director  
Kenneth Maynor



## METROLINA NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION INC.

Metrolina Native American Association Inc. was chartered in January 1976 to represent the Native Americans of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg County area. The Indian population of this area is comprised of all North Carolina tribes as well as tribes from all across the country. Metrolina is controlled by a board of nine members and has an estimated population base of more than 4,000 people.

The association has recently been funded by the Office of Native American Programs to establish an Indian center, and has also been funded to operate a cultural development program. It has been operating an outreach program and sponsoring an Indian dance group.

Metrolina Native American Association Inc.

Mart Office Bldg.

Suite CC-511

900 Briarcreek Rd.

Charlotte, N.C. 28205

Telephone: (704) 333-0135

Chairperson  
Lee Roy Epps

Executive Director  
Vail Carter

## WACCAMAW-SIOUAN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION INC.

The Waccamaw-Siouan Development Association Inc. was established in 1970 to represent the 1,500 Waccamaw-Siouans in Columbus and Bladen counties. It has a tribal council of seven members. The Waccamaw-Siouan people have a long history of residing in that area. They established an elementary school in 1921, and in 1952 established a high school after being joined by the St. James Indian Community.

In 1974 a five-acre tract of land was given to the tribe which is now being used as the center for Indian activities and the annual powwow. The association has recently been funded by the Office of Native American Programs for administrative support and has had previous support from the Lutheran Church.

Waccamaw-Siouan Development Association Inc.

P.O. Box 336

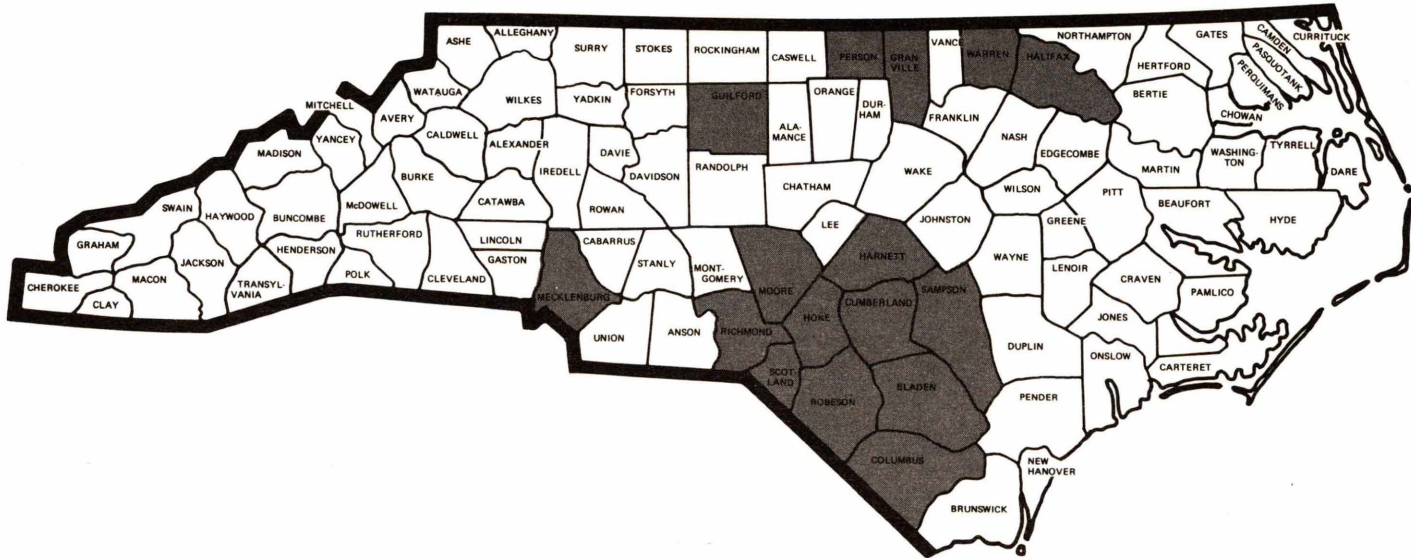
Bolton, N.C. 28423

Telephone: (919) 452-9997

Chief  
Clifton Freeman

Executive Director  
Kent Patrick

# **MAJOR COUNTIES SERVED BY N.C. COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**



## **APPENDIX B**

### **NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

P.O. Box 27228

227 E. Edenton St. — Room 102

Raleigh, N.C. 27611

#### **FIELD OFFICES**

Columbus County  
Route 1, Box 336  
Bolton, N.C. 28423  
Phone: 452-9997

Cumberland County  
1620C Clinton Rd.  
Fayetteville, N.C. 28301  
Phone: 323-1621

Guilford County  
400-406 Prescott St.  
Greensboro, N.C. 27401  
Phone: 273-8686

Halifax County  
P.O. Box 9  
Hollister, N.C. 27844  
Phone: 586-5151

Harnett County  
Route 4, Box 519  
Dunn, N.C. 28334  
Phone: 892-2254

Robeson County  
2510 W. Fifth St.  
Lumberton, N.C. 28358  
Phone: 738-6272

Sampson County  
P.O. Box 1094  
Clinton, N.C. 28328  
Phone: 592-8041

Warren County  
Route 1, Box 279A  
Hollister, N.C. 27844  
Phone: 257-2719



## APPENDIX C

### NORTH CAROLINA INDIAN POPULATION

(1970 Census Figures by County)

Alamance .....	85	Johnston .....	15
Alexander .....	11	Jones .....	2
Alleghany .....	—	Lee .....	22
Anson .....	32	Lenoir .....	40
Ashe .....	7	Lincoln .....	1
Avery .....	5	McDowell .....	9
Beaufort .....	10	Macon .....	8
Bertie .....	—	Madison .....	5
Bladen .....	115	Martin .....	20
Brunswick .....	29	Mecklenburg .....	819
Buncombe .....	133	Mitchell .....	7
Burke .....	36	Montgomery .....	14
Cabarrus .....	69	Moore .....	123
Caldwell .....	36	Nash .....	51
Camden .....	1	New Hanover .....	141
Carteret .....	44	Northampton .....	17
Caswell .....	5	Onslow .....	358
Catawba .....	30	Orange .....	52
Chatham .....	20	Pamlico .....	8
Cherokee .....	71	Pasquotank .....	20
Chowan .....	7	Pender .....	10
Clay .....	7	Perquimans .....	3
Cleveland .....	19	Person .....	173
Columbus .....	949	Pitt .....	20
Craven .....	98	Polk .....	9
Cumberland .....	3,199	Randolph .....	56
Currituck .....	2	Richmond .....	108
Dare .....	3	Robeson .....	26,486
Davidson .....	136	Rockingham .....	29
Davie .....	22	Rowan .....	89
Duplin .....	19	Rutherford .....	25
Durham .....	115	Sampson .....	770
Edgecombe .....	28	Scotland .....	1,065
Forsyth .....	213	Stanly .....	37
Franklin .....	23	Stokes .....	9
Gaston .....	133	Surry .....	18
Gates .....	4	Swain .....	996
Graham .....	320	Transylvania .....	22
Granville .....	15	Tyrrell .....	—
Greene .....	—	Union .....	31
Guilford .....	895	Vance .....	6
Halifax .....	718	Wake .....	331
Harnett .....	382	Warren .....	431
Haywood .....	58	Washington .....	6
Henderson .....	12	Watauga .....	2
Hertford .....	41	Wayne .....	96
Hoke .....	1,739	Wilkes .....	19
Hyde .....	1	Wilson .....	37
Iredell .....	56	Yadkin .....	5
Jackson .....	1,858	Yancey .....	12
		<b>Total: .....</b>	<b>44,406</b>

## **N.C. GENERAL STATUTES CONCERNING THE N.C. COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**

§ 143B-404. **North Carolina State Commission of Indian Affairs — creation; name.** — There is hereby created and established the North Carolina State Commission of Indian Affairs. The commission shall be administered under the direction and supervision of the Department of Administration pursuant to G.S. 143A-6(b) and (c). (1977, c. 849, s.1; 1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1189.)

§ 143B-405. **North Carolina State Commission of Indian Affairs — purposes for creation.** — The purposes of the commission shall be to deal fairly and effectively with Indian affairs; to bring local, State, and federal resources into focus for the implementation or continuation of meaningful programs for Indian citizens of the State of North Carolina; to provide aid and protection for Indians as needs are demonstrated; to prevent undue hardships; to assist Indian communities in social and economic development; and to promote recognition of and the right of Indians to pursue cultural and religious traditions considered by them to be sacred and meaningful to Native Americans. (1977, c. 849, s. 1; 1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1189.)

§ 143B-406. **North Carolina State Commission of Indian Affairs — duties; use of funds.** — It shall be the duty of the commission to study, consider, accumulate, compile, assemble and disseminate information on any aspect of Indian affairs; to investigate relief needs of Indians of North Carolina and to provide technical assistance in the preparation of plans for the alleviation of such needs; to confer with appropriate officials of local, State and federal governments and agencies of these governments, and with such congressional committees that may be concerned with Indian affairs to encourage and implement coordination of applicable resources to meet the needs of Indians in North Carolina; to cooperate with and secure the assistance of the local, State and federal governments or any agencies thereof in formulating any such programs, and to coordinate such programs with any programs regarding Indian affairs adopted or planned by the federal government to the end that the State Commission of Indian Affairs secure the full benefit of such programs; to review all proposed or pending State legislation and amendments to existing State legislation affecting Indians in North Carolina; to conduct public hearings on matters relating to Indian affairs and to subpoena any information or documents deemed necessary by the commission; to study the existing status of recognition of all Indian groups, tribes and communities presently existing in the State of North Carolina; to establish appropriate procedures to provide for

legal recognition by the State of presently unrecognized groups; to provide for official State recognition by the commission of such groups; and to initiate procedures for their recognition by the federal government. (1977, c. 849, s. 1; 1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1189.)

§ 143B-407. **North Carolina State Commission of Indian Affairs — membership; term of office; chairman; compensation.** — (a) The State Commission of Indian Affairs shall consist of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of Human Resources, the Director of the State Employment Security Commission, the Secretary of Administration, the Secretary of Natural Resources and Community Development, the Commissioner of Labor or their designees and 15 representatives of the Indian community. These 15 Indian members shall be selected by tribal or community consent from the Indian groups that are recognized by the State of North Carolina and are principally geographically located as follows: the Coharie of Sampson and Harnett Counties; the Haliwa of Halifax, Warren, and adjoining counties; the Lumbees of Robeson, Hoke and Scotland Counties; the Waccamaw-Siouan from Columbus and Bladen Counties; and the Native Americans located in Cumberland, Guilford and Mecklenburg Counties. The Coharie shall have two members; the Haliwa, two; the Lumbees, three; the Waccamaw-Siouan, two; the Cumberland County Association for Indian People, two; the Guilford Native Americans, two; the Metrolina Native Americans, two. If the Eastern Band of Cherokees should choose to participate, then they shall have two members on the commission thereby bringing the total Indian membership to 17.

(b) Members serving by virtue of their office within the State government shall serve so long as they hold that office. Members representing Indian tribes and groups shall be elected by the tribe or group concerned and shall serve for three-year terms except that at the first election of commission members by tribes and groups one member from each tribe or group shall be elected to a one-year term, one member from each tribe or group to a two-year term, and one member from the Lumbees to a three-year term. Thereafter, all commission members will be elected to three-year terms. All members shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed and qualified. Vacancies occurring on the commission shall be filled by the tribal council or governing body concerned. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall be appointed for the remainder of the term of the member causing the vacancy. The Governor shall appoint a chairman of the commission from among the Indian members of the commission, subject to ratification by the full commission.



(c) Commission members who are seated by virtue of their office within the State government shall be compensated at the rate specified in G.S. 138-6. Commission members who are members of the General Assembly shall be compensated at the rate specified in G.S. 120-3.1. Indian members of the commission shall be compensated at the rate specified in G.S. 138-5. (1977, c. 771, § 4; c. 849, s. 1; 1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1189.)

§ 143B-408. **North Carolina State Commission of Indian Affairs — meetings; quorum, proxy vote.** — (a) The commission shall meet quarterly, and at any other such time that it shall deem necessary. Meetings may be called by the chairman or by a petition signed by a majority of the members of the commission. Ten days' notice shall be given in writing prior to the meeting date.

(b) Simple majority of the Indian members of the commission must be present to constitute a quorum.

(c) Proxy vote shall not be permitted. (1977, c. 849, s. 1; 1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1189.)

§ 143B-409. **North Carolina State Commission of Indian Affairs — reports.** — The commission shall prepare a written annual report giving an account of its proceedings, transactions, findings, and recommendations. This report shall be submitted to the Governor and the legislature. The report will become a matter of public record and will be maintained in the State Historical Archives. It may also be furnished to such other persons or agencies as the commission may deem proper. (1977, c. 849, s. 1; 1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1189.)

§ 143B-410. **North Carolina State Commission of Indian Affairs — fiscal records; clerical staff.** — Fiscal records shall be kept by the Secretary of Administration and will be subject to annual audit by a certified public accountant. The audit report will become a part of the annual report and will be submitted in accordance with the regulations governing preparation and submission of the annual report. (1977, c. 849, s. 1; 1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1189.)

§ 143B-411. **North Carolina State Commission of Indian Affairs — executive director; employees.** — The commission may, subject to legislative or other funds that would accrue to the commission, employ an executive director to carry out the day-to-day responsibilities and business of the commission. The executive director, also subject to legislative or other funds that would accrue to the commission, may hire additional staff and consultants to assist in the discharge of his responsibilities, as determined by the commission. The executive director shall not be member of the commission, and shall be of Indian descent. (1977, c. 849, s. 1; 1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1189.)

IN MEMORY OF  
Owen L. Grove  
and  
Herbert J. Richardson

The agency was stunned and shaken in 1978 and 1979 by the loss of two staff members as a result of illnesses. Owen L. Grove, Commission CETA project director, husband, father of two sons, and a minister, was employed in January 1975 and passed away in April 1978. He was a graduate of Campbell University at Buies Creek with a major in business administration. Owen was originally from the Dunn area and through his work at the Indian Commission contributed a great deal to the Indians of North Carolina.

Herbert J. Richardson, Manpower developer, was also employed in January 1975. He, too, was married and had six children. He passed away in April 1979. Herbert was in charge of the Warren County CETA operation. Prior to becoming a staff member, he was a Commission board member and a councilman with the Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe in Halifax and Warren counties. He was also actively involved in the formation of the Commission of Indian Affairs.

Honest, hardworking and compassionate towards Indian people, these men were greatly respected. They were considered, by those who knew them, as pioneers and pace-setters because of their inspiration and dedication in improving the quality of life in an impoverished environment for many North Carolina Indians.

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